

1964

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William A. Smith, managing editor of the Granite State Free Press and a distinguished New Hampshire journalist, has written an excellent and thought-provoking editorial on the hazards of driving and the need for automobile safety, including motor vehicle inspections. I commend my friend and neighbor's perceptive comments to my colleagues and under leave to extend my remarks I would like to include in the RECORD " 'Tis a Grim Harvest'":

'TIS A GRIM HARVEST

The Travelers Insurance Cos. report that more persons have died on the highways than on our Nation's battlefields; more have been injured in auto accidents than in all the world's wars combined. 'Tis a grim harvest that we are reminded of each week. As we drive along between 50 and 55 miles in a 50-mile zone the cars whiz by us, the drivers wondering why other cars clutter up the highways. Many drivers ignore the solid lines as they speed by—they often appear to be out-of-State cars—in an endless hurry to get somewhere a few minutes earlier. Driving to work Monday morning we heard the squeal of tires as a car rushed by us and then within 50 yards it turned right, into a side street, without the bother of signals. And each week the death toll increases with old records being broken. Radio reports of accidents suggest exciting races for new high levels as former quotas are met and surpassed for each month.

The causes of the grim records of violence and death are many and the solutions apparently not discovered. The Travelers factual report lists excessive speed as the No. 1 cause—a fact that should be apparent to all drivers. Other causes frequently mentioned in the reports of accidents include driving while drunk, violating the rules of the road, failure to dim lights, driving on the wrong side of the road, etc.

We are always annoyed at drivers who pull out to pass and then while still abreast begin to pull back into the right lane, forgetting that we are still moving along at 50 per.

It is true that the big majority of drivers are careful, skillful, and thoughtful of the rights of others. It is sad that the minority cause so many deaths, so much damage, and such high insurance premiums.

Somehow we need to realize that the danger of nuclear warfare is far less than the danger from a speeding automobile.

One definitely constructive measure that helps to restrain the mounting death toll is the required inspection of motor vehicles twice a year. This is the month to have your car inspected. Welcome it as a safety investment for you and your family.

Interpretation of First Amendment to Constitution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, May 14, 1964

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, on April 30, 1964, there was printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on pages A2190-A2191 an editorial from the Religious Herald, a publication circulated among Virginia Baptists. The editorial was written by Mr. Reuben E. Alley and was critical of the proposed Becker amendment to the U.S. Constitution. This

amendment has been proposed for the purpose of trying to correct the erroneous interpretation of the first amendment by the Supreme Court in its recent antiprayer decisions.

It has now been called to my attention that this editorial has been answered with eloquence and logic by an outstanding young minister in the Southern Baptist Convention, Rev. Charles B. Nunn, Jr., pastor of the Plymouth Haven Baptist Church, which is located between Alexandria and Mount Vernon in Fairfax County, Va. In view of the fact, Mr. President, that Mr. Alley's editorial comments were printed in the Appendix to the RECORD on April 30, I ask unanimous consent that Reverend Nunn's response thereto likewise be printed in the Appendix to the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CRITICISM OF COURT DECISION

To the Editor:

I appreciate very much your addressing yourself in your editorial of April 23 to the proposed amendment to the Constitution concerning Bible reading and prayer in public schools that is currently before the House Judiciary Committee in Washington, D.C.

As our people are learning in Training Union in April and May, our Baptist heritage is closely tied in influence and example to the laws and convictions of countless millions concerning the principle of separation of church and state as well as that of religious liberty embodied in the U.S. Constitution.

Your statement that "an amendment to the Constitution would make ineffective the first amendment as an instrument for separation of church and state" is a judgment of your own not shared by the majority in Virginia, the entire Southern Baptist Convention or the Nation as a whole. A recent Gallup poll in the last 6 months showed that more than 70 percent of Americans questioned endorsed the idea of prayers in our schools. The tremendous groundswell of grassroots opinion on the issue is evidence itself that spiritual apathy and indifference has not yet frozen shut the lips, pens, or influence of our Baptist people in the towns, villages, or metropolitan areas. Our Baptist heritage is still much a part of the present and future, when our people will speak out of their convictions regardless of whether it agrees with what their pastor, State editor or for that matter what the executive secretary of the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs is saying and advocating.

The influence of James Madison on the shaping of the first amendment to the Constitution you most effectively outlined. There is obviously room for debate on the pros and cons of the word "voluntary" in section 1 of the Becker amendment, but within a general definition of the word there is still room for a child to be excused or an adult teacher not to be compelled. Within such liberty, I find little room for captivity.

In reference to section 2, I would want to believe with you that "it seems unlikely that the Court would rule against" such practices as references to God in the taking of an oath of office, swearing witnesses, engraving of "In God We Trust" on coins and currency, but recent decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court do not give me any degree of encouragement. For the United States Supreme Court on two occasions has vetoed the idea of placing the national motto, "In God We Trust," in the court chamber as is presently displayed in each house of the Congress.

As a Christian no soul sensitive to the principles of Jesus would seek to infringe upon human rights because of the American tradition of democratic majority rule nor would we be true to the heritage of our faith and fathers if we in defense of human rights, surrendered to a small minority the privilege of taking God out of our national life and thereby secularizing our beloved America.

I would not be so naive as to pretend that there is not always some inherent danger in seeking to amend the Constitution. But there is a far greater danger that has been revealed already in the decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court. For the Supreme Court has provided already the easy way to "amend" the Constitution. Instead of going through the Congress or the people, certain minority groups have found it most effective to go around constitutional processes and win their way through a court interpretation of the Constitution.

Thank God we have a democratic system of checks and balances between the executive, legislative and judicial branches of Government which can be exercised if one branch of Government gets too far afield. The Becker amendment is congressional response from letters, telegrams and petitions that have been pouring into Washington from all areas of the country requesting that the Congress act to stop the secularist drive and reverse the court decisions.

The only way that this trend of the U.S. Supreme Court can be checked is for the Congress to approve and submit to the States a proposed amendment to the Constitution. Though this is difficult, because to legally amend the Constitution requires an affirmative vote in both houses of the Congress by a two-thirds majority and then ratification by three-fourths of the States, such action is necessary and the recent poll tax amendment has shown that it can be done.

Who are we to say that many John Le-lands are not now needed to influence and support a 20th century legislator who would today seek to amend the Constitution because the original purpose and intent of James Madison and others like him, has been so misinterpreted and circumscribed by recent actions of the U.S. Supreme Court, that the first amendment to the U.S. Constitution has become for some an amendment for the "Freedom from religion rather than freedom of religion."

CHARLES B. NUNN, Jr.,
Pastor.

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Dr. John B. Hutson

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK A. STUBBLEFIELD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1964

Mr. STUBBLEFIELD. Mr. Speaker, a distinguished public servant, John B. Hutson, was laid to rest in Arlington Cemetery on Monday of this week. The work of this great American touched the lives of millions of people during his lifetime of service. His desire to serve his fellow man accounts for his rise from a farm boy in my home county of Calloway in western Kentucky to Under Secretary of Agriculture and Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations.

Dr. Hutson was chief of the section in the U.S. Department of Agriculture that

was responsible for developing and administering the production adjustment programs for tobacco, sugar, rice and peanuts during the crucial early years of 1933-36. It is more than a coincidence that the production and price support programs for these commodities have stood the test of time—that they have been effective in assuring fair prices to the farmer producers and to consumers with equity to all affected sectors of the commercial community. And this at a minimum cost to the taxpayers.

Because I know personally of the influence his actions and his example have had and will continue to have on those who have known him and known about him, I would like to add to my comments the following:

First, an editorial from the May 10, 1964, issue of the Paducah Sun-Democrat:

DR. JOHN B. HUTSON, ILLUSTRIOUS SON

If Dr. John B. Hutson had stopped to calculate the odds against the son of a Calloway County dirt farmer becoming Under Secretary of the U.S. Department of Agriculture he might never have started the climb that took him there.

But it was not for the sake of a career that Dr. Hutson began that climb. He believed that life on American farms could be immeasurably improved by the adoption of scientific production methods, and he was far more interested in seeing this done than in the furtherance of his own career. It was his dedication to this goal that led him to become expert in the fields of agricultural production and marketing and, ultimately, No. 2 man in the Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Hutson's illustrious and successful career should be an inspiration to every west Kentuckian. He faced all the regional obstacles that keep lesser men from achieving great things and he overcame them with acquired knowledge, hard work and persistent faith in himself and the worthiness of the cause to which he had dedicated his life.

There is more than personal triumph in Dr. Hutson's remarkable rise from Calloway County farm boy to Under Secretary of agriculture and president of Tobacco Associates, Inc., an international tobacco marketing organization. He rendered invaluable service to the Nation during World War II, first as assistant to War Mobilizer Fred Vinson, then as head of the Food Production Administration. He previously had served the Nation as administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, chief of the Federal Office of Agricultural Defense Rehabilitation and president of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Although Dr. Hutson spent most of his adult life in Washington and the principal cities of America and Europe he was still a Kentuckian, and his death will be mourned throughout the State as the passing of an illustrious son.

Second, a biographical résumé:

BIOGRAPHICAL RÉSUMÉ OF JOHN B. HUTSON

John B. Hutson, president of Tobacco Associates, Inc., died suddenly of a heart attack in Brussels, Belgium, May 5. His wife, Isabel, was with him at the time of his death.

Mr. Hutson was in Europe meeting with leading tobacco industry officials concerning possible tobacco tariff policies to be presented at the Kennedy round of the GATT negotiations.

For the past 17 years, Mr. Hutson served as president of Tobacco Associates, an organization representing the interests of Flue-cured tobacco growers from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Flor-

ida. As part of his duties, he traveled throughout the world furthering the international interests of U.S. tobacco.

Prior to coming to Tobacco Associates, Mr. Hutson had a long and distinguished career in public service including serving as Under Secretary of Agriculture and Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations.

Mr. Hutson was born on a farm near Murray, Ky., September 7, 1890. He received his B.S. degree from the University of Kentucky, paying his own way through school from money earned growing tobacco and teaching in rural elementary schools. Mr. Hutson received his master's and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Wisconsin and Columbia University, respectively. The University of Kentucky bestowed the honorary degree of LL. D. on him in 1947.

Following World War I, he engaged in agricultural extension work and became assistant professor of agricultural economics at the University of Kentucky. In 1921, he joined the staff of the U.S. Department of Agriculture doing field work in farm management studies.

Mr. Hutson gained prominence in international agricultural marketing while working as principal marketing specialist in European countries for the U.S. Department of Agriculture from 1930 to 1933. He returned to the United States to become Chief of the Tobacco Section of the newly formed Agricultural Adjustment Administration and in 1938 became Assistant Administrator of this agency. He was the chief architect of those provisions of the Agricultural Acts of 1933 and 1938 upon which the present tobacco program is based.

From 1940 to 1945, Mr. Hutson assumed numerous duties in agriculture's role in the war effort. He was Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture in the Advisory Commission of the U.S. Council of National Defense; head of the Office of Agricultural Defense Relations; director of the Food Production in the War Food Administration; and Deputy Director for Agriculture in the Office of Mobilization and Reconversion. During most of this time, Mr. Hutson also served as president of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Rising through career Government service, he was appointed Under Secretary of Agriculture in July 1945. He served in this office until March of 1946 when he was called upon by Secretary General Trygve Lie to become Assistant Secretary General at the United Nations.

In addition to his early work in Europe and in the United Nations, Mr. Hutson participated in numerous international conferences. He was a member of the delegation to the International Sugar Conference in London in 1937 and the Second Inter-American Agricultural Conference in Mexico City in 1943. He was head of the American Delegation to the Third Inter-American Agricultural Conference of Caracas, Venezuela, in 1945.

Refusal of Students To Fight Against the Communist Vietcong in South Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, May 14, 1964

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I have been very impressed with an editorial column produced by Mr. Thurman Sensing, entitled "Behind the Shame." This article was made available to news

media on May 7, 1964, under Mr. Sensing's weekly news column Sensing the News. I ask unanimous consent that this article be printed in the Appendix to the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SENSING THE NEWS—BEHIND THE SHAME

(By Thurman Sensing, executive vice president, Southern States Industrial Council)

Disclosure in New York City that 87 students at leading northern colleges have signed a statement saying that they would refuse to fight against the Communist Vietcong in South Vietnam is a shameful episode.

While these youths were declaring that "U.S. participation in that war is for the suppression of the Vietnamese struggle for national independence," other young Americans in southeast Asia were the target of enemy bullets and terrorist attacks. This outrageous statement, published in the ultra-leftwing journal the National Guardian, was signed by youths who have had the advantage of education in some of the biggest and best known colleges in the United States. Yet they have failed to perceive the difference between our Nation's fight for freedom and the Communist fight for domination of the world.

Each student who signed the statement must bear personal guilt for what he has done. Nevertheless, the public cannot but wonder what in our national atmosphere would make it possible for a young American to arrive at such conclusions.

Those who have studied the intellectual climate of recent years will readily understand what lies behind the statement by the young men who assert that they will not fight for their country. What's behind it is a steady, unremitting vilification of patriotism and national sovereignty. Furthermore, great numbers of youths also have been told that they must practice revolution within their own country and against its laws and institutions. Is it any wonder, therefore, that these evil teachings should yield evil fruit?

The word "superpatriot" was coined in the last few years as a term of reproach. Prominent Government officials declared that they intend to muzzle the men who devote their lives to service in the Armed Forces of this Nation. From pulpits, young men have heard the values of American life subjected to scorn. Organizations such as the National Council of Churches have been in the vanguard of those who argue that the United States should relax its opposition to Communist China. Within recent weeks, in fact, the World Council of Churches had a spokesman in the United States arguing for a soft policy toward the Communist regimes in Peking and East Berlin.

Even where youths have not been exposed to leftwing political propaganda, there has been an insidious current of teaching to the effect that sophistication requires that one not view all world problems from an exclusively national standpoint. Young people have been told time and again in college, church, and in books that Americans should be understanding of other nation's ambitions and not hasten to assume that the United States is right.

It is not remarkable, therefore, that some youths—fortunately, a very small minority—have come around to taking the enemy's side instead of their country's side in the worldwide struggle of our era.

The deep love of country that continues to permeate our Republic has not been suppressed by the tricky arguments of those who make a career of running down America. But some young people have been terribly confused.

Then, too, the current praise being given by extremists, some of them, sad to say, wearing clerical garb, to insurrectionary tactics in the streets of the Nation is an added pressure on young people. What are college youths to think when their elders, who should know better and who are supposed to set an example, take part in mass marches on the Nation's Capital and actually incite people to riot? If revolution is preached at home—and it is well to remember that such persons as Prof. Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., the former Presidential adviser, hailed social revolution in Latin America and elsewhere—then some young people who lack stability will come to think that a Communist revolution in South Vietnam, for instance, is a good thing.

It is not the 87 misguided college students that the Nation has to worry about. Each will have a lifetime to lament a terrible juvenile error of judgment. But the country should be worried about the institutions and supposedly learned adults in places of responsibility who have undermined the morale of some young people by their criminally irresponsible preachments. Each churchman, college alumnus and ordinary citizen should demand that those in authority honor the values of America so that larger numbers of young men and women do not go astray in the future.

The Government-Sponsored Prayer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1964

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, the most emotional issue of the second term of the 88th Congress appears to be whether or not we shall amend the Federal Constitution to overturn the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and provide for Government sponsorship of prayers in our public schools.

The congressional mailbag is literally filled with letters from well-meaning ministers, churchgoers, educators and various organizations, both for and against any such legislation. It is most encouraging to find that almost every national and regional church organization supports the school prayer decisions of the Supreme Court. The majority of ministers who have written me also support the Court's decision.

In a thought-provoking editorial, "Praying in School", published May 2, 1964, George Chaplin, the highly respected editor of the Honolulu Advertiser has, in my view, correctly analyzed the issue facing the Congress today. He points out the infrequently mentioned facts that the Supreme Court decisions do not prohibit voluntary and unofficial religious activity, in school or elsewhere; that religion in America has traditionally depended upon training in the home and the church. He concluded that we cannot, even in the smallest degree, allow the Government to prescribe what we must do in a matter of religion.

The editorial reads as follows:

PRAYING IN SCHOOL

The country is faced with a delicate and potentially disruptive issue which, hope-

fully, commonsense and understanding will hold within bounds.

We refer to the 147 separate resolutions in the House Judiciary Committee designed to overturn recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions against officially prescribed religious exercises in public schools by amending the Constitution.

In cases arising in New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, the Court held it a violation of the first amendment for any arm of government—in these cases, a school board and two State legislatures—to prescribe religious practices.

The Court pointed to the plain truth, that the amendment forbids government to either establish a religion or to interfere with "the free exercise thereof."

Contrary to widespread impression, the Court did not rule out religious activity, provided it is voluntary and unofficial.

Two justices have gone out of their way to underline the true nature of the Court's decisions. Justice Black said in 1962 that the Court took the view that "religion is too hallowed, too personal, too sacred, too holy to permit its unhallowed perversion by a civil magistrate."

The following year, Justice Clark said, "The place of religion in our society is an exalted one achieved through a long tradition of reliance on the home, the church and the inviolable citadel of the individual heart and mind. It is not within the power of Government to invade that citadel."

In other words, the Court was in effect saying that it is not wholesome for either Government or religion to countenance officially prescribed religious activity in public schools. The Court acted not to banish religion but to strengthen it.

The extension of the Court's decisions, of course, is that the proper places for the prescription of religious practices are the home and in the church—and that Government has no business intruding, no matter how benevolent the intent.

But the decisions have been widely misunderstood and the result is the 147 resolutions pending in the Judiciary Committee. The sponsors are well meaning, but if any one of them succeeded, he would be changing the first amendment of the Constitution.

The most notable resolution is that offered by Representative BECKER of New York, whose recent statement on the issues revealed the depth of his misunderstanding. Prescribed prayers as a part of the school day, he said, would be valuable because they would acquaint children of nonreligious families with the existence of God.

Is this not an argument for Government intrusion into religion?

The majority of Americans are Protestants. The country was first settled by Protestants who were themselves a minority within Protestantism, seeking a haven where they could live by their beliefs in peace and free from state coercion.

Since then, the Nation has seen the arrival or the rise of many different beliefs. In the United States today there is a minimum of 83 sizable denominations. There are 24 Protestant and Orthodox denominations alone.

There are Presbyterians, Jews, Catholics, Seventh-day Adventists, Buddhists, Baptists, Greek Orthodox, Shakers, Quakers, Episcopalians, agnostics, Unitarians, etc., all living in one land, all following their own beliefs.

The questions for Representative BECKER are these: Who is to prescribe what religious practices in the schools would be suitable for these and the many other denominations and faiths?

Would he have prayers from the New Testament for children of the Jewish faith? Would he prescribe Christianity for children of Buddhists or vice versa, which is a pertinent question in Hawaii, where there are

many Buddhists? Would he require the child of an agnostic to recite any prayer?

We do not question the good faith or the genial spirit of sponsors or supporters of any of the pending 147 resolutions. We do, however, question their understanding of both the Supreme Court rulings and the history which produced the first amendment to the Constitution.

Religion does not and cannot draw its strength from a prayer or a Bible passage recited in a schoolroom. It draws its strength from the church and the home.

Throughout our history, these have been the traditional seats of religious instruction for the young. Let it so continue. And let us reflect on this statement by Ralph B. Kennerd, professor emeritus of American University:

"These decisions of the Supreme Court are essential for the protection of our religious liberty. For we lose our freedom when we let the Government tell us, even in the smallest degree, what we must do in a matter of religion."

A Tribute to William J. "Bill" Williams

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1964

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, I have just written a letter to my constituents in praise of my field coordinator and staff of my district office, and briefly describing the numerous programs and activities through which we are helping our community to become a better and more prosperous place. I believe my colleagues will find the following of interest:

A TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM J. "BILL" WILLIAMS

Everyday in the year I as your Congressman, and the people who work in my office, listen to public views, problems, complaints, and suggestions that range all the way from where to get a baby-sitter to how to qualify for the old age pension.

The man who directs our local Los Angeles office, supervises the staff, and stands in for me during my absence attending Congress 3,000 miles away, is William J. "Bill" Williams. In paying this tribute to him, I want to involve both you and me in how we benefit from the unselfish devotion of this young man.

In the first place, Bill is the one who usually listens to what you have to say when you consult my office. It is, therefore, important that he not only be patient and sympathetic, which he is but also possess the ability to get things done.

For this work, Bill is highly qualified. In his short 33 years he has graduated from two colleges and is presently completing his work on a doctorate degree at the University of Southern California. He has taught school, served in our Armed Forces overseas, worked for labor, and acted as my legislative aid when I was a member of the California Legislature.

So he is more than a college man. He is a person of practical experience and a great coordinator of community programs.

Thus, while I have fought to have enacted into law a vocational education law, a new mental health program, more job-creating agencies, and youth activities, to mention a few, Bill Williams has been busy in our community to see that

these programs are made available to those who need them.

Under his direction more than 2 years ago we organized a coordinating council on economic development to spearhead an antipoverty campaign in our area.

From this council, which started with only 25 members, we have now involved over 175 persons in an advisory capacity, developed a host of capable community leaders, set up a mental health committee which has already obtained \$25,000 to start a clinic in the district to help depressed persons, held several small business clinics for businessmen, provided job counseling and placement for over 2,000 young people, and obtained grants totaling over \$1 million to undertake action programs to provide more jobs, training, schools, and better housing.

Nor have we neglected cooperation with private businesses and industry. For example, Mr. Williams has worked in conjunction with the Pacific Telephone Co. to develop a program to train our youth for jobs in this great industry and open up new opportunities for advancement.

On the other hand, we have been equally concerned with helping elderly people and family heads. Our office has been their information center and many have been assisted in qualifying for various pension, training, and medical programs. Through private trade schools, Mr. Williams has obtained numerous free scholarships for vocational training which opened jobs for many who had been turned down in the past because they were over 40 years of age. Also, hundreds of social security benefit claims have been settled satisfactorily and better housing for the elderly located.

Assisting Mr. Williams in the local office is a capable team of coworkers consisting of Mrs. Mary Higginbotham, Mrs. Jerrell Hogans, and Miss Shirley Reid—all residents of our community and persons who believe in our creed: All persons are important.

In my efforts to be "everybody's Congressman," I am pleased to pay this fitting tribute to a great field coordinator whose help has made possible what progress we have achieved, whose commanding qualities have helped our community to become a better and more prosperous place—one who is certainly our unsung hero and faithful friend—William J. "Bill" Williams.

Vietnam Explained

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. BRUCE ALGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1964

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, under permission to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I would like to include the following statement from Don MacLean's excellent column in the Washington Daily News of May 13, 1964:

Maybe I can sort out the South Vietnam situation for you. It's simple; we've gone from Ngo Dinh Nhu to No Khan Du.

Jobs Going Begging

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. THOMAS B. CURTIS

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1964

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, in the face of the high level of unemployment, it is important to recognize the many jobs in our economy that are going begging for want of skilled and trained people to fill them. The irony of unemployment alongside vacant jobs is receiving increasing recognition—as it must if we are to realize the goal of full employment.

An article in the Washington Post of April 26 lists a large number of job opportunities in the Washington area that are available for high school graduates and college-trained individuals. Because it illustrates again the large number of job vacancies in our society, under unanimous consent I include the article in the RECORD at this point:

JOBS, COORDINATION BOTH GOING BEGGING
(By William J. Raspberry)

Washington's private businesses have jobs available for high school graduates—or drop-outs—as well as for the college trained.

But schools and industry, whose cooperation has been more theoretical than actual, will have to get together if they are to match jobless youths—particularly Negroes—with vacant jobs, a conference of high school counselors was told here last week.

Some of the job opportunities listed at the conference at George Washington University were:

Auto mechanics: Foreign-car dealers alone will need 1,100 new mechanics by 1970. Jobs are also available for youths who can learn to make routine repairs and assist auto technicians.

Laundry and dry-cleaning: Starting pay is low, but opportunities for advancement to managerial positions are good. Training is available for youths in cleaning, spotting, route and office sales, home counseling and clerical jobs.

Building trades: Fewer opportunities exist here than generally is believed. Unemployment is consistently high, and the need for apprentices is low. New construction techniques have reduced the need for bricklayers and other mechanics.

Telephone company: There is continuing need for operators and servicemen as well as for technicians. The company's work-study program gives high schoolers on-the-job training while they are still in school. These jobs usually lead to immediate full-time employment after graduation.

Publishing and printing: Apprenticeship opportunities are practically nonexistent. Employment standards are high, job vacancies few. Employment on Washington's three daily newspapers has increased only 10 percent since 1956 while the population was doubling.

Department stores: Good opportunities, especially for women. Besides sales, there are jobs in office work, counseling, advertising, services—some 400 job classifications at Woodward & Lothrop's alone.

Grocery chains: Crying need for butchers and meat cutters in the area's 250 chain out-

lets. Opportunities are highest for young people, and on-job training is available.

Hotels, motels, and restaurants: Plenty of jobs but low pay. Opportunities for advancement are increasing. The best opportunities for those of limited education are as cooks, bakers, and bartenders.

Hospitals: Some 400 job classifications here. This is one of the few industries where automation is not a threat. Every new machine requires a new technician.

Engineering and automation: Trend of downgrading jobs is increasing, providing more opportunities for the nonspecialist. Technicians are doing jobs formerly reserved for scientists, and so on down the line. New efforts are being made to find low-skill jobs for automation displaced workers after poor experience with retraining programs.

A Howard University conference yesterday stressed increasing opportunities for Negroes in sales jobs and marketing jobs.

Both conferences urged closer cooperation between public school counselors and personnel managers in developing more realistic school curricula and fitting students to jobs.

A Distinguished New Hampshire Citizen

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. LOUIS C. WYMAN

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 14, 1964

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, recently New Hampshire lost an outstanding citizen in the passing of a former member of the Governor's Council, a great outdoors enthusiast, and a connoisseur of fine guns, the Honorable Parker Merrow, of Ossipee, N.H. Judge of the municipal court, editor of the local Carroll County Independent, Parker Merrow over the years was a tremendous force for good in my State.

The New Hampshire State Fish and Game Department commented upon Parker's passing in its Fish and Game Newsletter, volume XI, No. 31. This comment was so well phrased that with unanimous consent I am including it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point.

In his close contact with nature's beauties, his love of woods, wildlife, mountains, lakes, and seashore, Judge Parker Merrow was able to hold that anchor to windward that many Americans need in this unstable and uncertain world of today.

The New Hampshire Fish and Game Newsletter's editorial comment is helpful, in setting the tone of appreciation for Judge Merrow's many civic contributions:

A GREAT MAN LEAVES US

In the passing of Parker Merrow, of Ossipee, N.H., sportsmen as well as members of the fish and game department have lost a friend of great stature and broad talents. Bigness was the quality which best characterized this extraordinary individual. It included not only his capacity to accept people as they really are and make due allowances for their behavior, but vision to place their goals and problems and motivations in true perspective and to take the lead in devising worthwhile long-range solutions. Part of the framework in which he saw all of us so clearly was the natural world around us—the woods and ponds and